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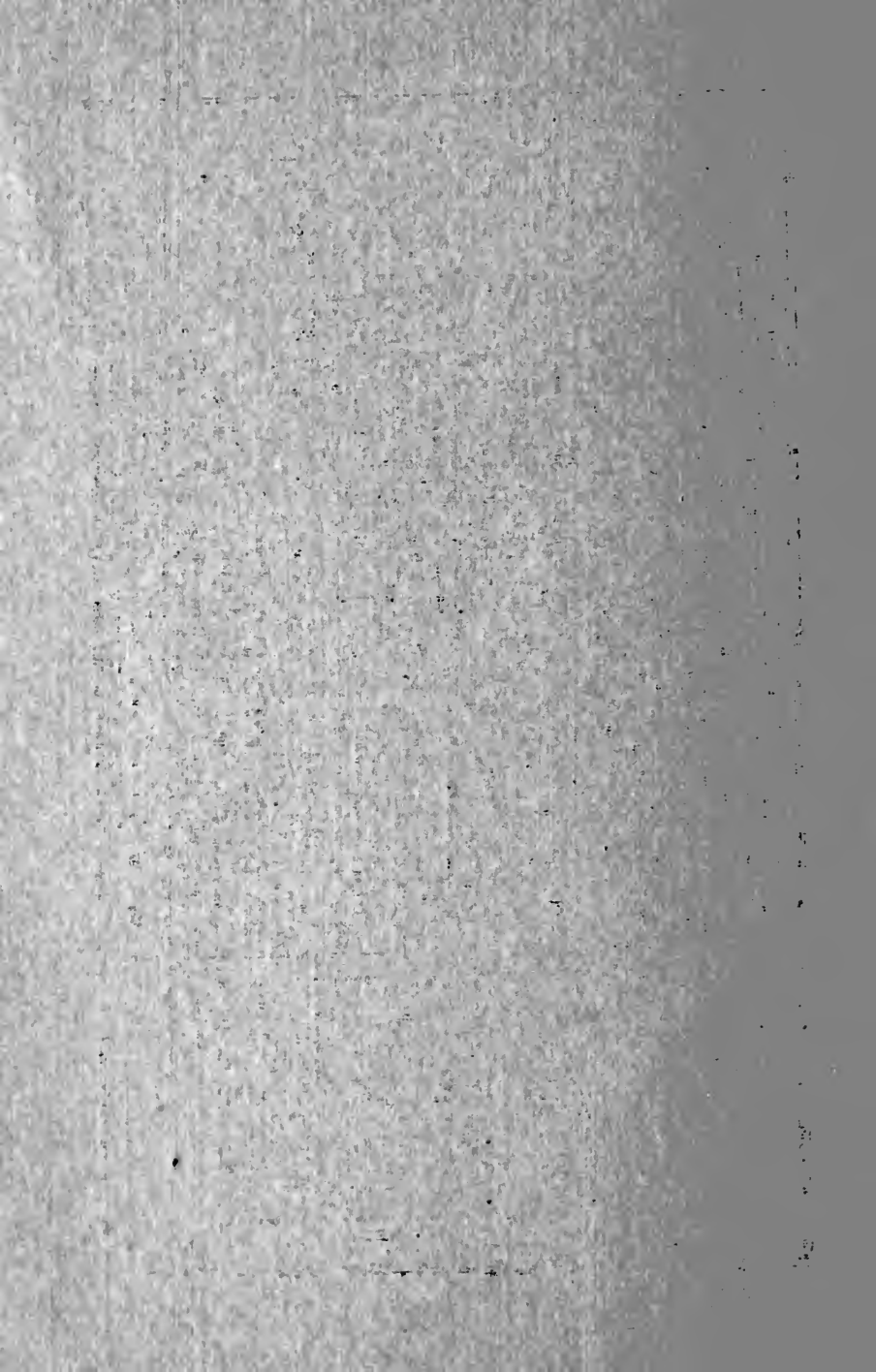
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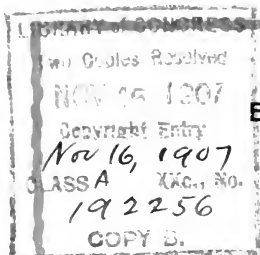


Forty-Seventh
Anniversary
Booklet



Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence
PATENT AND TRADE-MARK LAWYERS
602 F STREET, NORTHWEST

Washington, D. C., U. S. A.



ESTABLISHED 1861

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Formerly Commissioner of Patents

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Member of the Patent Bar Association of Washington, D. C.

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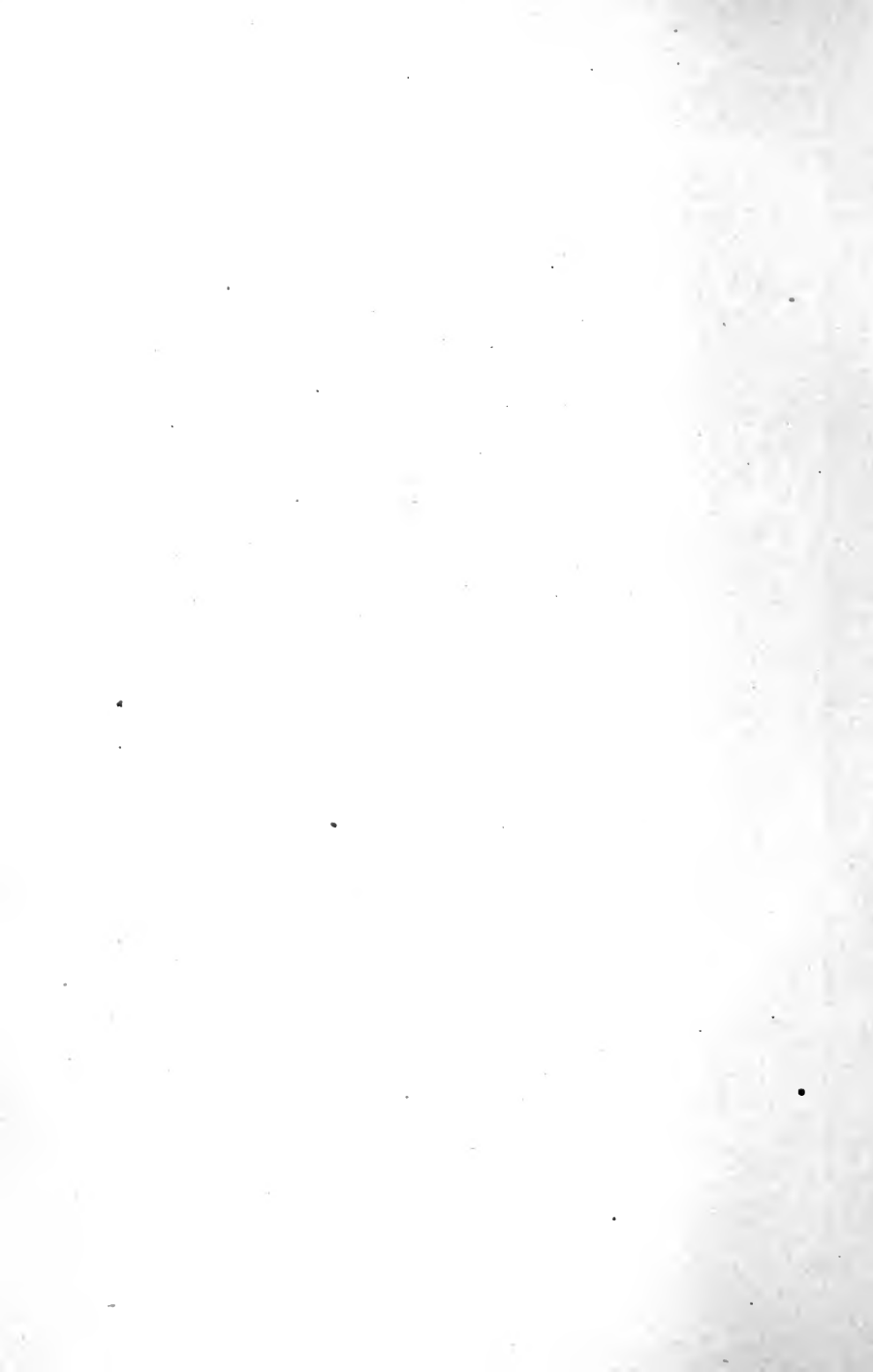
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Our Forty-seventh Anniversary.

1861-1908.

Forty-seven years' active practice devoted exclusively to Patent Law and Patent Soliciting is the announcement our firm makes this year to the public.

During this long period we have been employed by some of the largest manufacturers and greatest inventors of the country, and have been retained as counsel to defend some of the most important patents ever issued by the Patent Office; and have also been frequently engaged to contest patents where our clients were sued for infringement. We have prepared thousands of applications and prosecuted the same before the Patent Office, very many of which proved to be of great value to the inventors, who either built up an extensive business upon them or sold them for a large consideration.

We can refer you to many inventors in all walks of life and located in every section of the country who have secured broad patents through us for valuable inventions and have realized handsomely as a sequence of having patents that protect.

The most important thing next to having a valuable invention is to secure a patent with CLAIMS which fully protect the invention, for no matter how important an invention may be, unless claims are secured which fully protect the invention, the vital feature or features may pass to the public and the inventor go unrewarded.

In other words, an invention does not secure to you any protection that is not granted to you in the claims of your patent.

We wish all inventors fully realized and appreciated this fact. If they did, there would not be so many worthless patents, unscrupulous attorneys would not be enabled to do such a thriving business, and inventors would be saved a large amount of money and often the loss of their inventions, frequently worth many thousands of dollars.

If you have a patent and desire to know what protection is secured to you under the same, or if others are infringing on your rights and if you can stop them, submit the matter to us and we will inform you fully on the subject.

It is always best to have as an attorney one who is both a patent lawyer and a solicitor, and one who conducts patent suits in the courts, for the reason that he is more apt to appreciate the importance of securing broad claims and contending for the same before the Patent Office; and, furthermore, it is often better to have the same attorney conduct the litigation in the courts who prosecuted the application for a patent before the Patent Office.

OUR BRANCH OFFICES

We have regularly established branch offices in the following cities: New York, N. Y., 18-O St. Paul Building; Philadelphia, Pa., 700 Bailey Building; Chicago, Ill., First National Bank Building; Tacoma, Wash., 601 Bernice Building; Seattle, 432 Burke Building; Denver, Colo., 317 Colorado Building; Scranton, Pa., 420 Spruce Street; Wilkesbarre, Pa., Anthracite Bank Building; Portland, Oregon, Chamber of Commerce Building; Louisville, Ky., No. 20 Kenyon Building; Salt Lake City, Atlas Block.

On the inside of the back cover will be found the names of our representatives.

The value of having our Main Office at Washington, D. C., needs no comment.

OUR PATENT LAW AND SOLICITING BUSINESS

has been longer permanently established than any other having its home office at the NATIONAL CAPITAL.

The advantages of our direct communication and personal interviews with officials in the Patent Office in furtherance of the interests of inventors who are applicants for patents, need no comment from us; and our success is attested by the thousands of patents which we have procured for inventors during the past forty-seven years of constant practice exclusively devoted to Patent and Trade-Mark Law Soliciting.

In all that relates to patents, copyrights, or trade-marks it is proper to emphasize the fact that—

“He who would continue well
Must start aright.”

Patents, copyrights, and trade-marks are the very keystones of the industries which are built up upon them. If they are imperfect the arch will crumble and fall.

Competent Attorneys.

The Commissioner of Patents, in the Official Rules of Practice, says on the subject:

“As the value of patents depends largely upon the careful preparation of the specification and claims, the assistance of competent counsel will, in most cases, be of advantage to the applicant; but the value of their services will be proportionate to their skill and honesty, and too much care cannot be exercised in their selection.”

Owing to the fact that it is not required by law that a patent attorney shall be a skilled patent lawyer, competent to practice before the United States courts, and trained in the art of construing and arguing difficult points of law, such as are continually met in connection with patent cases in the Patent Office, as well as in the courts, a number of incompetent and cheap men have been encouraged to undertake to procure patents for inventors, which prove not infrequently worthless after they are issued. Therefore in this connection our firm may, perhaps, with propriety suggest that when landed estate is to be purchased, prudent men employ acknowledged competent counsel without regard to the fact that they require their fee at the time of their employment; and that the confidence of the public in the title obtained is increased when it is known that such counsel were employed to conduct the business. It would seem that such rule should hold good in respect to patent prop-

erty, which oftentimes exceeds in value landed estate.

Patent law is undoubtedly the most subtle and intricate branch of the whole science of law; it is very rarely practiced by lawyers who are not patent-law specialists, and often where regular practitioners of unquestioned reputation are consulted in patent cases, they send their clients to us, finding that the conducting of isolated cases would entail too much labor and study.

The American Patent System

has its foundation in Article I, section 8, of the Constitution, which declares "That Congress shall have power * * * to promote the progress of science and the useful arts by securing for a limited time to authors and inventors the exclusive right to their respective writings and discoveries;" and in Article I, section 18: "To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers."

Patents are granted for a period of seventeen years, during which time the inventor, his assignee, or his legal representative has the exclusive right to make, use, and sell the same. A patent may be obtained by any person who has invented or discovered any new and useful art, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvement thereof, not in public use nor on sale for more than two years prior to his application.

Personal Presence in Washington.

Usually a visit to the National Capital for the purpose of preparing and filing application papers for a patent necessitates a needless ex-

penditure of time and money, as the Patent Office officials cannot assist an inventor in the preparation of documents, and the Rules require that the drawings and specifications shall be presented in a regular and proper manner.

If a client has the time and does not object to the expense, we are only too pleased to have him come to Washington, as we would like to have a personal acquaintance with all our clients. We believe the closer the relation between client and attorney the better.

Specification and Claims.

The proper drafting of the specification and claims, in the first instance, is one of the most important features of the patent practice, and too much care cannot be exercised in their preparation, as the validity of the patent depends upon the language employed in view of the prior state of the art; and a patent would be worthless which contained defective or insufficient specification and claims. The true value of a patent is determined by the character of the claims, supported by a correct drawing, and a clear and exact description of the invention in the specification. The CLAIMS usually determine the scope of the patent.

The Drawings

form an essential part of the patent, as the value, and even the validity, of a patent often depends on their clearness, accuracy, and sufficiency. Drawings should be made under the careful supervision of a competent attorney, by a practical mechanical draughtsman, and care be taken that the invention is fully and clearly demonstrated. The drawings are required to

be made in accordance with technical rules of the Patent Office. Simply to have a showy drawing is not sufficient. Our attorneys' fee includes the cost of the drawings in an ordinary case.

Examinations as to Novelty

are always advisable to be made before applying for a patent for the purpose of ascertaining the prior state of the art, thereby determining whether it is advisable to file an application, and also to assist the attorney in drafting the specification and claims in view of such prior art. This examination oftentimes saves an inventor a useless outlay of from forty to forty-five dollars, viz., the attorney's and first Government fee.

The United States Patent Office at Washington is the only place where complete facilities are afforded for making thorough examinations as to patentable novelty and validity of patents, as at this place only are all of the patents granted in this and foreign countries accessible for examination.

Free Examinations.

There are some attorneys who are advertising to make examinations free of charge. Some of them make hurried worthless searches, while others write and say that the invention is patentable if new, and advise a "special search" for which they charge \$5.00. Their offer of a "FREE EXAMINATION" cannot be relied on. An opinion as to whether an invention is new and patentable, to be of any value, should be based upon a careful and thorough examination of all the patents in the United States Patent Office which have been granted on the particular line of invention.

We make such an examination and give our legal opinion as to whether an invention is

patentable, in view of all prior existing U. S. patents, for five dollars.

Under this examination we furnish printed copies of all patents closely bearing on the invention.

As a great deal has already been patented in most of the arts, you can readily see that it is very important that an examination be made before a patent is applied for, and that the examination be made by a competent and honest attorney. An examination oftentimes saves an expenditure of from forty-five to fifty dollars.

A Caveat

may be filed by an inventor who has not fully completed his invention and desires protection during the time he is experimenting.

It serves as a notice to the Patent Office that the caveator claims the invention as set forth in his caveat; and it prevents the grant of a patent to another person for the same alleged invention during the term of the caveat, which is one year, without first giving the caveator notice. At the end of that time the caveat may be renewed for a like period by paying a new Government fee. Usually the filing of a caveat is a needless expenditure of money, as often the invention is so nearly perfected as to warrant the filing of a regular application for a patent at once. Still it is well in many cases to file caveats.

Design Patents

are granted for a term of three and one-half years, seven years, or fourteen years, as the applicant may elect. Very often an ornamental form of construction which would not be the subject of a mechanical patent, but which it

would be important to protect as a product of a pattern or as an ornamental manufacture, can be secured under a design application which would give the inventor the desired protection.

Often manufacturers get up patterns for a new article, and while the mechanism cannot be claimed as a new invention, a claim can be secured for the design or shape of the article, where the shape is ornamental.

This claim protects the manufacturer against copying pirates; and as it is often very difficult to employ another design or shape, without laying the imitator liable to the charge of infringement, such design patents often prove very valuable and important to a manufacturer. The cost for a design patent ranges from \$35.00, \$40.00 to \$55.00 according to the term for which the patent is taken.

Trade-Marks.

Too much importance cannot be attached to the adoption and proper registration and publication of a trade-mark. A patent protects the construction of an article or, in some cases the composition of matter, but does not protect its reputation or its name. Frequently an article, whether patented or not, is advertised at great expense. Originators of the brand bear this expense; imitators do not. The originator should reap all the profits, but they are often divided by the pirates, unless the originator is fully protected, as the pirates, who, putting up an inferior quality of goods and selling them as the brand advertised by the originator, injures the reputation of the genuine article. The original manufacturer, unless fully protected by a valid trade-mark, has then to adopt a new mark and commence all over again or else to degenerate

into making cheap goods and enter into ruinous competition. Ample protection is furnished by a valid trade-mark. The mark should be selected as early as possible after manufacturing is determined upon, and it should be most carefully chosen.

The mark adopted may be a word, picture, configuration or a combination of one or more of them, but it must be fanciful or arbitrary in character, and neither descriptive nor deceptive, to entitle it to registration, except in the case of a mark which has been continuously used for ten years prior to February 20, 1905, the date on which the present trade-mark law went into effect. Upon request, we will send you free a circular setting forth briefly the reasons for and advantages of registering a trade-mark at the United States Patent Office, under the new law.

Trade-Marks are registered for a term of twenty years, and any individual, firm or corporation domiciled in the United States or located in any foreign country which by treaty, convention or law affords similar privileges to citizens of the United States, and who is entitled to the exclusive use of any trade-mark and uses the same in interstate commerce, or with foreign nations, or with Indian tribes, may obtain registration, and such marks may be used by a person to designate a class of merchandise or particular class of goods to which they are applied, either by stamping, printing, painting or branding thereon. The law gives proprietors of trade-marks the exclusive sale of their goods under their particular marks. One registration can cover any number of articles which the registrant is actually manufacturing or selling, provided they belong to the same particular class.

Labels and Parts.

A label is a device or representation to be affixed to an article of manufacture or vendible commodity.

A print is a device or representation NOT to be affixed to an article of manufacture or vendible commodity, but in some manner pertaining thereto, as a pictorial or fanciful advertisement thereof, such as a display or show card or panel to be hung up.

The requirements for registration are as follows:

The print or label must NOT have been published.

The label or print must possess some artistic merit and indicate pictorially or otherwise, the article or the contents of the article to which it is attached or which it advertises. All new labels or prints which you devise should be registered before being used, and the following words printed thereon: Copyrighted 190-, by A. B.

The term of a label and a print is twenty-eight years.

The total cost for registering either a label or a print is fifteen dollars, including our charge for preparing and prosecuting the application.

Copyrights.

are granted for a term of twenty-eight years, and any citizen of the United States or resident therein who shall be the author, inventor, designer, or proprietor of any book, map, chart, dramatic or musical composition, engraving, cut, print or photograph or negative thereof or of a painting, drawing, chromo, statue, statuary, and of models or designs intended to be perfected as

works of fine arts shall be entitled to a copyright.

The technical requirements of the law must be rigidly complied with in order to obtain a valid copyright, and no author or intending applicant for a copyright should under any circumstances put his work into print or publish or distribute a single copy of it before consulting us. The importance of this cannot be too strongly emphasized. It is safe to estimate that at least one-third of the so-called copyrighted works are not in fact legally copyrighted and are entitled to no protection under the copyright law by reason of the fact that such works have been published before the copyrights were properly perfected. A copyright secures to an author, composer, or artist the exclusive right to manufacture and sell or produce or reproduce his copyrighted work for a period of twenty-eight years.

Appeals.

When a primary examiner has finally rejected an application for a patent, the law provides three appeals; one to the Examiners-in-Chief, one to the Commissioner of Patents, and one to the District of Columbia Court of Appeals. These tribunals reverse a large number of the primary examiners' decisions. We prepare and argue such appeals on reasonable terms.

Rejected Cases.

A great many meritorious applications for valuable inventions stand rejected in the Patent Office from one cause or another. In some instances the specification or claims are not properly drawn, in others the references cited

against the allowance of the application might be overcome by a proper amendment. Such cases should be submitted to a competent attorney for his opinion as to the best course to pursue. An examination and report in such cases costs only \$5.

Six months are allowed, after applications have been granted, for payment of the final Government fee of \$20. Often it occurs that inventors fail to pay these final fees within the allotted time, and in consequence of which the applications lapse. Such applications can be renewed at an expense through us of \$15, first Government fee, and \$5 to \$10 attorneys' fee.

Opinions

as to the infringement of one patent upon another, or of the validity of a patent in view of the prior state of the art, and questions as to the scope of the claim, often call for the exercise of the closest scrutiny and judgment, both with respect to law and mechanics. A person contemplating the purchase of a patent should, before expending a large amount of money, ascertain if the patent is free from infringement, or that the claims and specification are so drawn as to properly protect the invention, and owners of patents before commencing suits for damages should be legally advised whether their patents are valid. We render such services on reasonable terms.

Infringement Suits.

We conduct such suits, furnish expert testimony, prepare bills of complaint, answers, and arguments, also look up evidence for defense or prosecution as the case may be. Our experience and practice enable us to command every available legal remedy in behalf of our clients.

Assignments.

We make a specialty of searching assignment records and preparing deeds of assignment, licenses, and agreements; the proper legal wording of such instruments is very important, and too much care cannot be exercised in their preparation.

Models.

The Patent Office seldom requires models of inventors, but a clear rough model showing the details of the invention is very helpful in assisting the attorney in preparing the specification.

A Re-Issue

is granted to the original patentee, his legal representative or assignee of the entire interest where the original patent is inoperative or invalid by reason of a defective or insufficient specification, or by reason of a patentee claiming as his invention or discovery more than he had a right to claim as new, provided the error has arisen through inadvertence, accident, or mistake, or without any fraudulent or deceptive intention. New matter, other than clearer and more correct elucidation of the original invention, cannot be incorporated in the re-issue specification, nor in the case of a machine can the model or drawing be amended except each by the other. In view of several important decisions of the Supreme Court, patents to be re-issued should be submitted to counsel with as little delay as possible after their first issue, preferably within two years from the date of the patent. Any patent that is less than two years old can usually be re-issued with proper claims,

provided the claims set up in the re-issue were not canceled in the original application.

Interferences

are instituted for the purpose of determining the question of priority of invention between two or more parties claiming substantially the same patentable invention. The fact that one of the parties has already obtained a patent will not prevent an interference, for although the Commissioner has no power to cancel a patent he may grant another patent for the same invention to a person who proves to be the first inventor. It is important that the interference proceedings should be conducted by an attorney thoroughly acquainted with the patent law practice, as questions relating to joint inventorship, abandonment, reduction to practice, and public use continually arise from the taking of the testimony which should be very carefully treated.

The Official Patent Office Gazette

is kept on file in our home and branch offices, and we extend to inventors and others interested in patents, a most cordial invitation to examine the same at any time.

The "Gazette" is published weekly at the Patent Office, and contains cuts of patent drawings and the claims of all patents issued during a week; together with brief descriptions and illustrations of trade-marks, and important decisions of the Commissioner of Patents and the courts.

We are not in the patent selling business, though we frequently are employed to and do attend to drawing agreements for sales, licenses, &c., for our clients, but it has become customary for patent selling agencies, often of irresponsible character, to flood the country with inquiries in regard to the price of the lately issued patents, and requests for the right to sell them on more or less reasonable terms. These inquiries suggest that the parties inquiring have observed the probable great value of the patent referred to, but neglect to state that the same inquiries and statements are made by them simultaneously in regard to every patent issued out of the Patent Office. Many of these agents are totally unreliable, and in justice to our clients we advise them to be very cautious in signing any contract with such parties or paying them money.

IMPORTANT TO TRADE-MARK USERS

Since the passage of the new trade-mark law of February 20, 1905, there have been thousands of applications for the registration of trade-marks filed.

There is an impression current among some trade-mark users that since priority in adoption and continued use determines the ownership of a trade-mark, it is an unnecessary expense to register trade marks. This is a mistake; the new statute is the National law of the United States and all owners of trade-marks should avail themselves of its protection, which is greater than they have at common law. Furthermore, the records of the U. S. Patent Office contain copies of nearly 50,000 trade-mark registrations which are carefully examined before an application for registration is granted.

Why You Should Register.

The disastrous results of resting on common law rights in trade-marks can be seen in the large number of whiskey trade-marks which are now the subject of extensive litigation. Owners of whiskey trade-marks have usually rested on their common law rights with the result that in a number of cases as many as five firms have appeared as claimants of the same mark, giving rise to vexatious and expensive litigation. To avoid future trouble and expense, registration should be had under the National law.

Other reasons for registering a trade-mark under the new law are: 1st. The U. S. Supreme Court has held that the old law does not protect a trade-mark used on goods sold in Interstate Commerce. The new law gives such protection.

It provides that a trade-mark may be registered no matter for how short a time it has been used. 2d. It provides for the recovery of damages; the right to an injunction; the delivery up of infringing labels for destruction, and the prevention of the entry of goods into this country bearing an infringing trade-mark. 3d. It affords greater protection than is secured under the old law or at common law. 4th. It provides for the registration of a mark which has not already been registered or which is no longer in use by another; for the cancellation of a mark fraudulently or improperly registered; for the filing of opposition to an application for registration and for the declaration of an interference with a mark already registered. 5th. The government fee has been reduced from \$25 to \$10.

If any one has registered your mark or has made application for the registration of the same, you can file opposition to the registration or file a petition for cancellation or ask for an interference. Upon request we will explain these different methods of procedure.

What to Invent.

Invent something the world needs. When a distressing calamity occurs devise some means to avert such accidents. The fearful fires which have occurred in recent years, the frightful railroad wrecks of almost daily occurrence, accidents and disasters of every description, entailing the loss of life, labor, and material, suggest broad fields for the inventive mind.

TERMS

ATTORNEYS AND UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT FEES.

	Gov't Fee.	Atty's Fee.	Total.
For a simple patent, including one sheet of Official drawings, usually	\$35	\$30	\$65
For a caveat, usually	10	15	25
For a design patent 3½ yrs. “	10	25	35
“ “ “ 7 “ “	15	25	40
“ “ “ 14 “ “	30	25	55
For a re-issue patent	30	50	80
For a trade-mark	10	15	25
For a copyright	1	5	6
Appeal to Exams. in Chief, varies . . .	10	15	25
Appeal to Commissioner, varies . . .	20	50	70
Preparing and recording assignment . .			5
Preliminary examinations as to novelty .			5

Charges for Foreign Patents will be found on pages 24-29.

Note.—All business conducted through any one of our branch offices will receive the same careful attention as if done personally at the main office in Washington.

Instructions.

Send us a clear drawing or model of your invention, together with a full description of the same, and if you desire a preliminary examination (see page 7) at the United States Patent Office enclose \$5.00 to cover our charge for making the same. If you do not wish an examination remit the attorney's fee, and when you return the application papers executed enclose \$15.00 to cover the first Government fee. There is a final Government fee of \$20.00 payable at any time within six months after the application is allowed. If convenient call in person at our nearest office.

Foreign Patents.

We have correspondents in most foreign countries which enable us to secure such patents on most reasonable terms and without delay. Most foreign patents are granted for a term of fourteen or fifteen years subject to the payment of prescribed taxes. Our charges, as set forth herein cover the taxes for one year, except in England, where we pay the same for four years, in Canada for six years, and Mexico for five years.

Under the law which went into effect January 1, 1898, patents can be taken out in foreign countries upon inventions for which applications are pending in the United States Patent Office, before said applications issue, without liability of limiting the term of the United States or foreign patents or invalidating the same.

In some foreign countries valid patents can be secured after the date of the United States patent.

The patent laws of the United States provide six months after the allowance of an application

in which to pay the final Government fee of \$20. This has proven a wise provision, because it enables an inventor to practically test his invention to determine if it can be successfully produced and is likely to prove a commercial success, and also give him an opportunity to file applications for foreign patents, before paying final Government fee.

We have representatives in the leading foreign countries, and have every facility for prosecuting foreign patents in the most careful and expeditious manner. Our foreign representatives are among the leading attorneys of their respective countries. The character of the attorney employed has much to do with the character of patent obtained, whether foreign or domestic.

Foreign patents should be applied for in most countries before the United States patents issue, as in some foreign countries valid patents can not be obtained after the date of the United States patent. This is not so, however, in all countries. The leading countries in which patents are usually taken by American inventors are Great Britain, France, Germany, Belgium, Russia, Italy, Austria, Hungary, Spain, Denmark, Norway, Sweden, Switzerland, Portugal, Canada, Mexico, and the Australian Colonies. There are no patents granted in Holland, but trade-marks are registrable in that country. As is well known the Australian Colonies have been formed into a Commonwealth, and one patent and one trade-mark registration extends to all the Colonies except New Zealand.

Great Britain.

Great Britain includes England, Scotland, Ireland, Wales, and the Isle of Man. Term of patent fourteen years. Cost \$65, including all

taxes paid for four years. Protection should be secured in this country. A valid patent can be secured if applied for after the United States patent issues, if application is made not more than one year after date of application in the United States. We guarantee the grant of a patent in Great Britain.

PROVISIONAL PROTECTION.—Provisional protection corresponds somewhat to the filing of a caveat in the United States, and gives the inventor nine months within which to file a complete application. The expense is \$40, of which amount \$25 will be credited on account of filing a complete application.

France and Colonies.

Term of patent fifteen years. Cost \$65, including all taxes paid for one year and 1,000 words of translation. This is a good country in which to apply for a patent. We guarantee the grant of a patent in France.

Germany and Colonies.

Term of patent fifteen years. Cost \$70, including all taxes paid for one year. We consider this an important country in which to secure protection. Patent must be worked within three years from date of patent. Germany is a progressive country and rapidly adopting and perfecting American ideas.

Belgium.

Term of patent fifteen years. Cost \$50, including all taxes paid for one year. Belgium is decidedly a manufacturing country and sometimes is called the "America of Europe" because of

this fact. We guarantee the grant of a patent in Belgium. The invention must be worked within one year of its commercial working in any foreign country.

Austria.

Term of patent fifteen years. Cost \$75, including all taxes paid for one year. Patent must be worked within three years from date of patent.

Italy.

Term of patent fifteen years. Cost \$75, including all taxes paid for one year, and must be worked within two years from date of patent.

Russia.

We have greatly reduced our charge for securing a Russian patent. The price is now \$100, including all taxes paid for one year and 1,000 words of translation; each additional 100 words cost \$1.00.

The Russian Empire, with its vast population, includes Russia, Poland and Siberia, covering the enormous territory of 10,000,000 square miles. The population is double that of the United States.

Hungary.

Term of patent fifteen years. Cost \$75, including taxes for one year. Patent must be worked within three years from date of patent.

Spain.

Term of patent twenty years. Cost \$65, includ-

ing taxes paid for one year. Patent must be worked within two years from date of issuance of patent.

Denmark.

Term of patent fifteen years. Cost \$75. Patent must be worked within three years.

Norway.

Term fifteen years. Cost \$75, including taxes paid for one year. The patented device must be placed on sale within three years from date of patent.

Sweden.

Term fifteen years. Cost \$75, including taxes paid for one year. The patent must be worked within three years from date of patent.

Switzerland.

Term fifteen years. Cost \$70, including taxes paid for one year. Patent must be worked within three years from the date of patent.

Portugal.

Term fifteen years. Cost \$100, including taxes paid for one year. Work must be effected within two years from date of patent.

Canada.

Term of patent eighteen years. Cost \$50, including taxes paid for six years. Owing to the geographical nearness of this country to the

United States, it is important that protection should be secured in this country upon inventions which are patented in the United States.

NOTICE OF INTENTION TO APPLY.—The Canadian law provides for the filing within three months after the issue of a United States patent, "Notice of Intention to Apply" for a patent in Canada, by filing such notice with the Commissioner of Patents, and any other inventor will be prevented from securing a patent in Canada for the same invention. Our charge for preparing and filing notice is \$5.00. By filing application at the time of taking out the United States patent or within three months thereafter, the expense for filing a Notice of Intention to Apply will be saved.

Mexico.

We have reduced our charge for securing a patent in Mexico to \$90, including all taxes paid for five years, and including one thousand words of translation. Each one hundred words of translation in addition to the first thousand, \$1 additional. Working must be commenced within five years.

It is often as important to have strong foreign patents as it is to have broad United States patents.

Mechanical Movements.

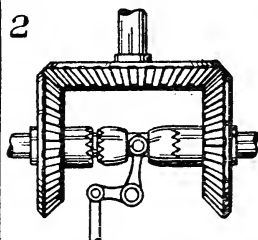
A careful study of the following illustrations should prove interesting and needful and also helpful in assisting inventors in selecting a particular mechanical movement upon which a certain construction may be working.

1. Pulleys with a belt passing thereover.
2. The ordinary sliding clutch and pinions.
3. Means for imparting a jumping motion to a horizontal arm. A cam secured to a cog-wheel alternately lifts and drops said arm.
7. Means for transmitting motion from one shaft to another, said shafts being in the same plane but at right angles to each other.
8. Pulleys for lifting weights.
9. An eccentric upon a revolving shaft adapted to impart a reciprocating movement to a yoke strap.
13. Means for imparting a partial revolution to a ratchet-wheel at the completion of each revolution of the main wheel.
14. A tilt hammer. The wiper-wheel lifts the hammer four times each revolution.
18. Means whereby the reciprocating motion of a jointed rod produces an almost continuous rotary movement of the ratchet-face wheel.
19. Gearing for transmitting a continuous rotary motion to a vertical shaft from a horizontal shaft by the alternate revolution of gears upon said horizontal shaft. These gears are loose upon their shaft, and have ratchets which are engaged by pawls fixed to the shaft.
20. Means for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another at right angles thereto.

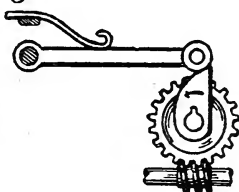
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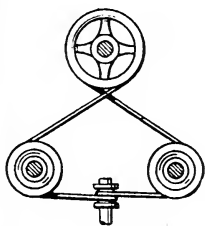
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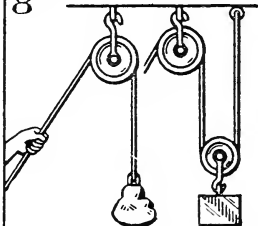
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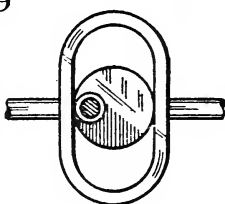
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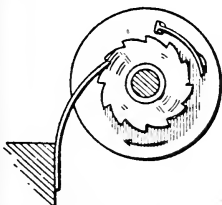
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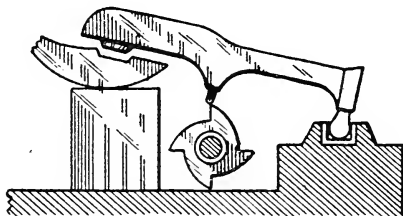
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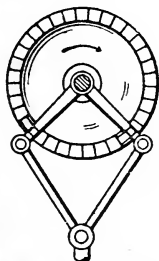
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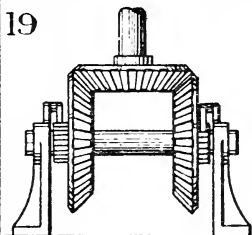
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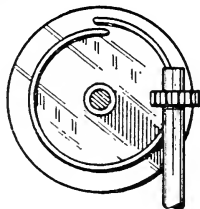
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19



20



4. Elliptical spur-gear for securing variable speed.

5. Beveled gears.

6. Means for imparting an alternate rectilinear motion to a rack-rod by a continuously rotated mutilated gear.

10. Two forms of universal joints.

11. Differential gears. The inner and outer gears move in opposite directions at different speeds.

12. Different kinds of gear for transmitting rotary motion from one shaft to another arranged obliquely thereto.

15. Means whereby a reciprocating rectilinear motion of a vertical rod transmits an intermittent circular motion to a toothed wheel.

16. An ordinary sliding clutch and pinions.

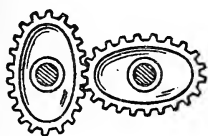
17. Sun and planet motion. The outer gear is fixed to the connecting link and moves around the axis of the fly-wheel.

21. Multiple gearing. The triangular wheel drives the large one.

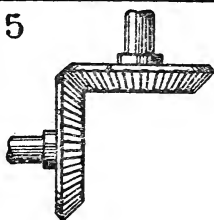
22. A simple ore stamper or pulverizer. The plungers is raised and dropped twice for each revolution of the shaft.

23. Variable rotary motion produced by uniform rotary motion.

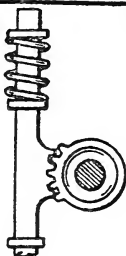
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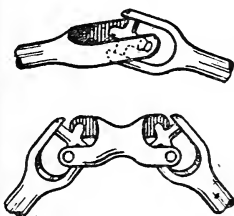
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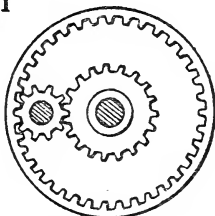
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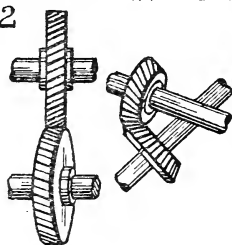
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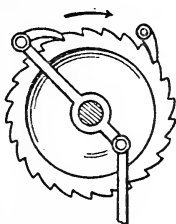
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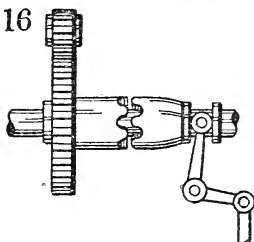
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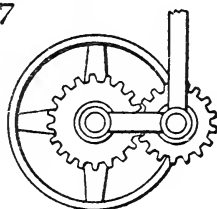
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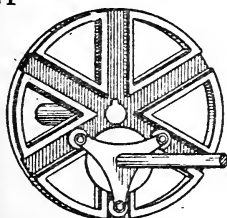
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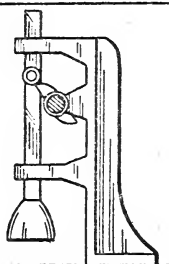
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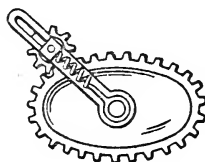
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22



23



24. Ordinary crank motion.

25. Air pump; piston motion. The racks are moved in opposite directions by the revolution of the gear.

29. Means for imparting a reciprocating rectilinear motion to an upright rod by rotating an upright shaft having an oblique disk secured thereto.

30. A heart-shaped groove engaged by a lever, is adapted to impart an irregular swinging motion to said lever.

31. A triple cam adapted to lift the rod three times at each revolution of the disk to which said cam is secured.

35. Means whereby the rotation of two spur gears having crank wrists produces variable alternating traverse of a horizontal bar.

36. Means for converting uniform circular motion into alternating motion. Cams are mounted upon a revolving shaft and alternately lift and drop levers to which are attached rods.

37. An elipsograph. By attaching a pencil or other instrument to the cross-bar ellipses may be readily drawn. Studs upon the bar engage the grooves.

41. A vertically movable presser platen. This platen is secured by a rod to a toothed sector pivoted within a frame and which receives motion from a small pinion meshing therewith.

42. Means for converting circular motion into variable alternating rectilinear motion. A wrist-pin upon a revolving disk works within a slotted lever.

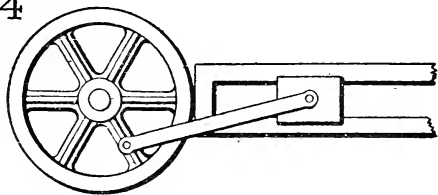
43. Means for converting circular into rectilinear motion. A waved wheel mounted upon a rotary shaft rocks a lever upon its fulcrum.

(Illustrations on page 37)

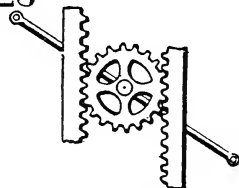
26. Crank-motion. The wrist-pin upon the disk works within the slotted yoke.

27. Centrifugal governor for steam engines, etc.

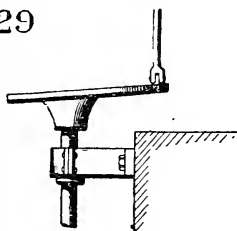
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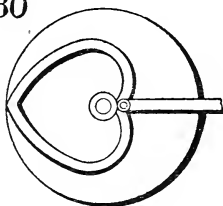
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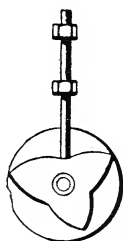
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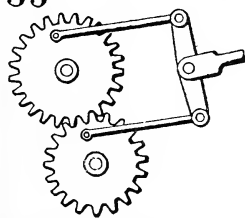
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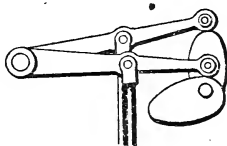
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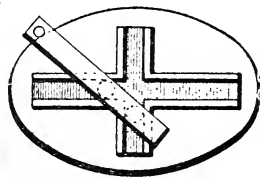
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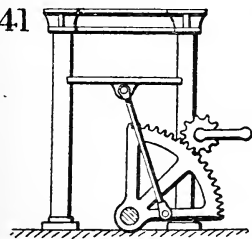
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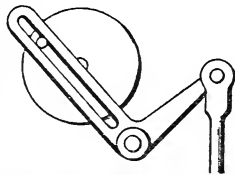
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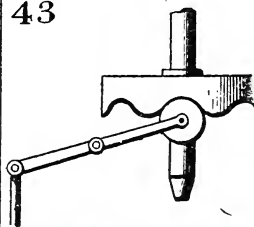
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43



28. A lower fixed rack having a gear mounted thereon and meshing with an upper movable rack. As the pitman secured to the gear reciprocates, said gear revolves and imparts a movement to the upper rack which is double that of the gear.

32. Means for producing an uniform reciprocating rectilinear motion by the rotary motion of a grooved cam.

33. A carpenter's bench-clamp. By pressing a strip against the crossed ends of the dogs, the rounded heads thereof will clamp said strip.

34. Means whereby a reciprocating motion is imparted to a frame by a continuously rotating shaft. This shaft has three wipers adapted to contact with inwardly extending arms within the frame.

38. A fiddle drill. A strap is secured between the ends of a bow and encircles a shaft or drill which is revolved by the back and forth motion of the bow.

39. A crank substitute. Two loose pinions with reverse ratchets are attached to the shaft with pawls on the pinion ratchets. Each rack meshes with the reverse pinion for continual motion of the shaft.

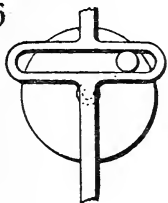
40. Metal shears. The arm of the moving blade is raised and lowered by the revolution of the cam.

44. "Lazy tongs." A system of crossed levers pivoted together by which the amount of a rectilinear motion is increased by the proportional number of sections in the tongs.

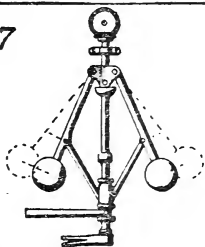
45. A rack adapted to receive rectilinear motion by the rotary motion of toothed wheels meshing therewith.

46. Means for converting reciprocating rectilinear motion into intermittent circular motion.

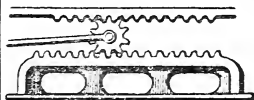
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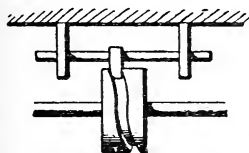
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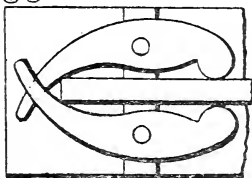
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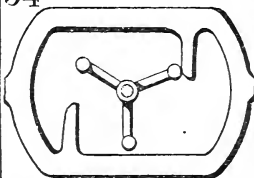
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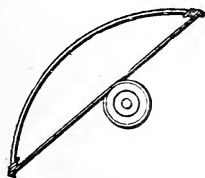
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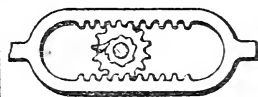
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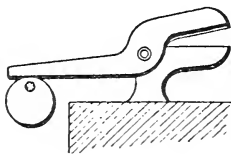
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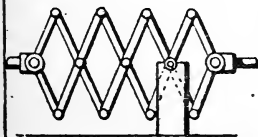
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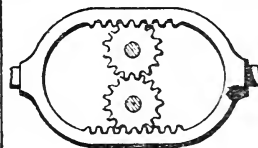
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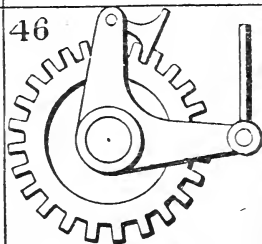
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47. Link motion for locomotives. The slotted link is moved up and down over the wrist pin block by the lever and connecting rod ; the lever, locking in the toothed sector, allowing for a close connection to the valve stem by a lever and short connecting rod.

48. Valve motion and reversing gear. The slotted link receives a rocking motion from the eccentrics and rods, and is thrown from its center either way for forward or back motion of the engine by the lever secured thereto.

52. Single acting pumping beam. Parallel motion is received from a sector beam. The cylinder is open and the piston is lifted by the weight of the pump rods on the other end of the beam. Movement of the piston is reversed by atmospheric pressure.

53. A gyroscope or rotascope. The outer ring is fixed to a stand. The intermediate ring is pivoted vertically therein. The inner ring is pivoted in the intermediate ring at right angles thereto, and the globe is pivoted at right angles to the inner ring.

57. Diagonal catch and hand gear used in large blowing and pumping engines.

58. Ball and socket tube joint.

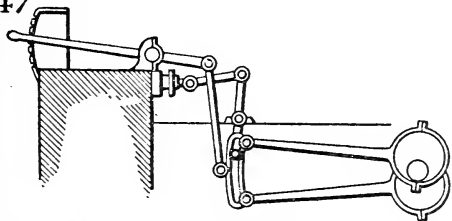
59. Toe and lifter for working puppet valves in steam engines. The lower arm or toe is secured to a rock shaft operated from the engine shaft, and is adapted to raise and lower the lift or upper arm which is secured to the valve rod.

63. A swape, or New England sweep. The weighted end of the pole overbalances the bucket so as to divide the labor of lifting the water.

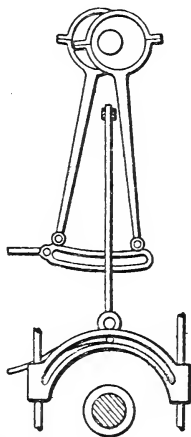
64. Ordinary screw-propeller.

65. Chain pump.

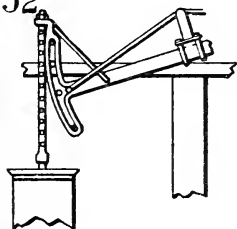
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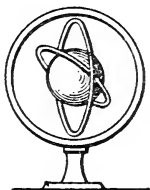
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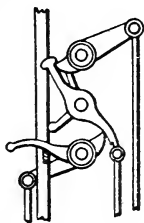
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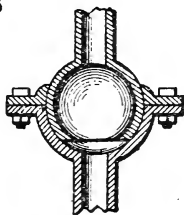
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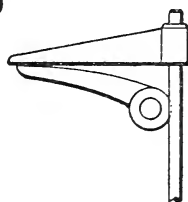
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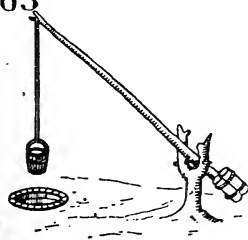
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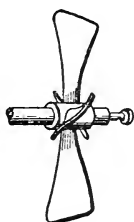
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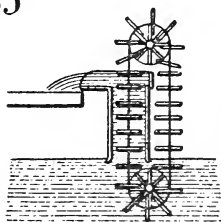
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64



65



49. Safety stop for elevators. When the cable breaks, the bow spring will force the plungers secured to the bell-crank levers outward into engagement with the racks.

50. Mangle rack, guided by rollers and driven by a lantern half-pinion. The long teeth in the rack act as guides to insure a tooth mesh at the end of each motion.

51. Breast wheel. The power of this wheel equals about forty per cent. of the value of the water-fall flowing through the gate.

54. Wheel work used in the base of a capstan. The central gear is fast to the shaft. The intermediate pinions are loosely mounted upon a frame secured to the drum. The gear-ratchet ring runs free on the shaft.

55. Scroll gears. For increasing or decreasing the speed gradually during one revolution.

56. Pantograph. For reducing or enlarging copies of drawings. The free ends of the arms are provided with drawing instruments which are adjustable. The point of connection between the two intermediate arms is fixed.

60. A rotary engine. This engine has two abutments and two inlet and exhaust ports.

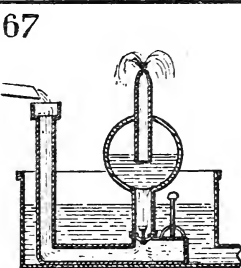
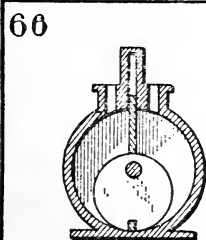
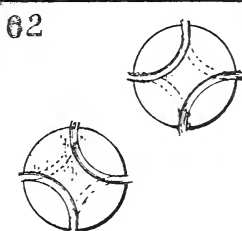
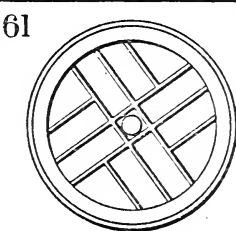
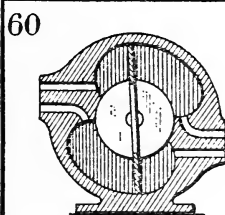
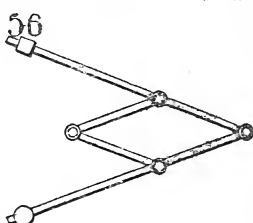
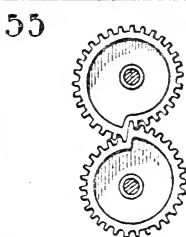
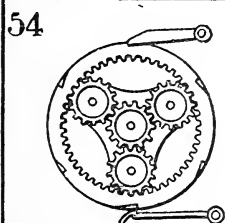
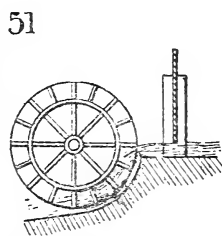
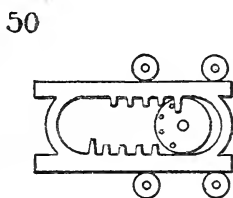
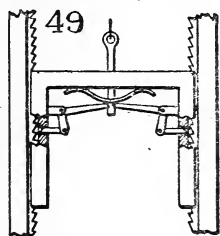
61. A horse power tread wheel. The horse is placed below the shaft and between the spokes which are arranged at the sides of the wheel.

62. A four-way cock.

66. Rotary engine, in its simplest form.

67. Hydraulic ram. The "Montgolfier" idea for a fountain supplied by a water ram.

68. Means whereby rectilinear motion of variable velocity is imparted to a vertical bar by turning a shaft having a curved slotted arm thereto.



69. Friction gear. Variable speed is obtained from the pair of cone pulleys, one of which is the driver. The intermediate double-faced friction pinion is moved from one end to the other of the cones.

70. Barker wheel. The reaction of the water escaping from the tangential orifices at the ends of the arms under the pressure of the water-head in the hollow shaft gives impulse to the wheel.

71. "Root" rotary blower. The extended surface of the periphery of the wheels allows them to run loosely in the shell without friction, and with very small loss by air leakage.

75. Means for transmitting rotary motion to an oblique shaft by means of contacting drums having concave faces.

77. Multiple speed gear in line of shaft. The small intermediate gear is secured to the small shaft. The central intermediate gear is secured to the large shaft, while the large intermediate or end gear is fixed to the bearing. The side beveled pinions are revoluble with the large shaft. With this device speed may be increased or decreased on a continuous line of shafting according to the relative number of teeth in the different gears.

80. Cam bar valve movement. The horizontal movement of the cam bar by the bell crank lever alternately moves the two valves.

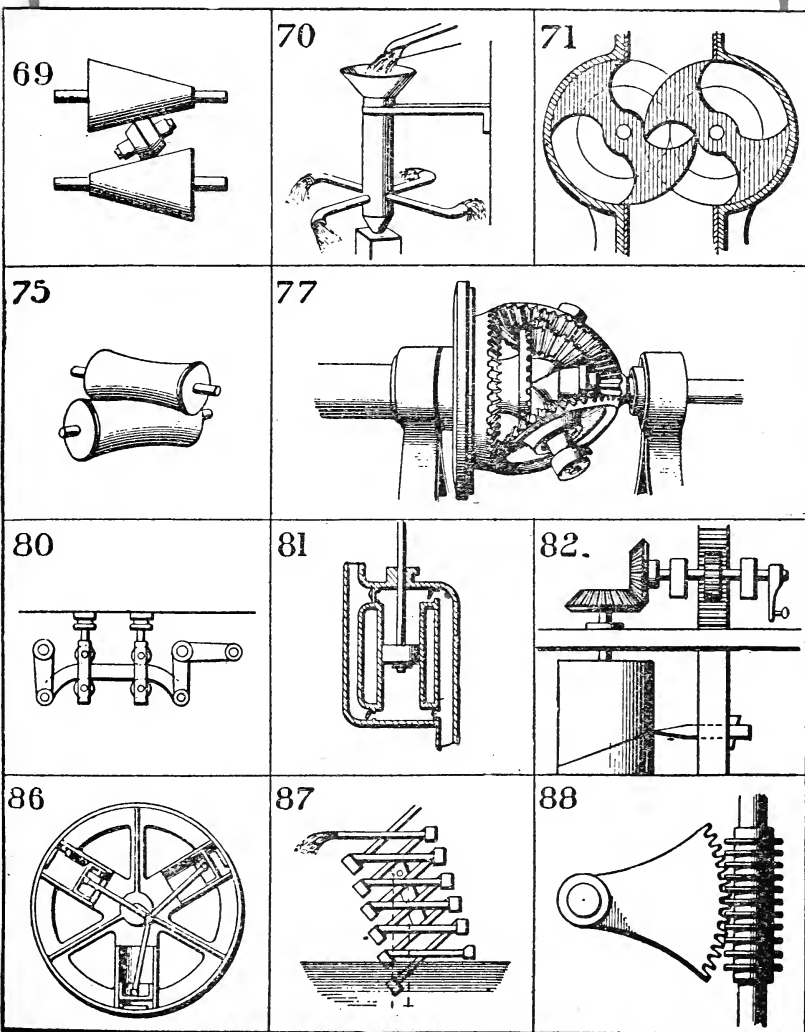
81. Double acting lift and force pump.

82. Rack and pinion movement for tracing spiral grooves on a cylinder.

86. Rotary multi-cylinder engine. The cylinders revolve with the fly-wheel and the crank to which the pistons are secured is eccentric thereto.

87. Pendulum water lift.

88. Means whereby rectilinear vibrating mo-



tion may be imparted to a spindle having an endless worm gear, by a spur-gear sector.

72. An elastic wheel having a steel spring tire with jointed spokes.

73. Globoid spiral gear wheels. The revolution of the globoid gear gives a variety of differential motions to the spur gear, as it swings between the limits practicable with the globoid teeth.

74. Ratched head with spring pawls.

76. A reversing movement for a pump valve. The piston rod trip carries the ball frame beyond the level, when the ball rolls across and completes the valve throw.

78. Toggle joint cam movement, for throwing out a number of grips at once, by the movement of the jointed ring within the disk.

79. Anchor escapement for clocks.

83. Right angle shaft coupling. A number of right angle steel rods move freely in perforated guide flanges on the ends of shafts that are arranged at right angles. In this manner motion may be imparted from one shaft to the other.

84. Grooved friction gearing.

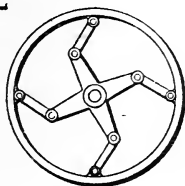
85. Revolving rapid blow hammer.

89. Mangle wheel with equal motion forward and return. The end of the shaft of the pinion is slidably mounted within the groove and retains said pinion in mesh.

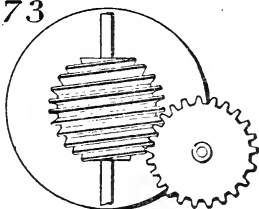
90. Tin-tooth wheel and pinion.

91. Disk shears.

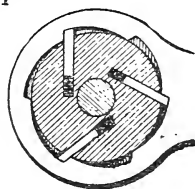
72



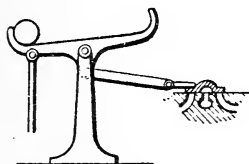
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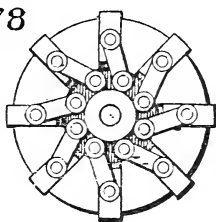
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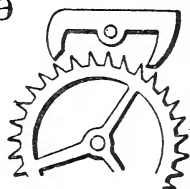
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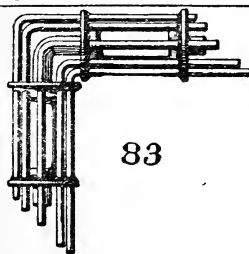
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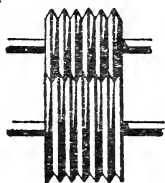
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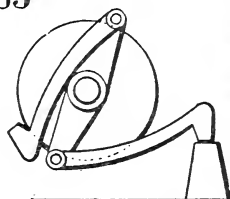
83



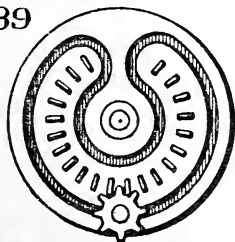
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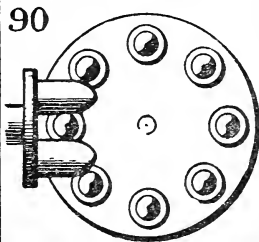
85



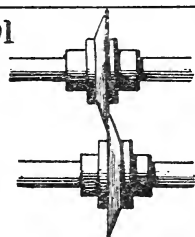
89



90



91



Important Notice.

The value of an invention is lost to the inventor unless broad claims are secured. Be careful in your selection of an attorney.

Law Points for Inventors.

Two years' public use before applying for a patent abandons the invention to the public.

An employer, merely as such, has no right in the inventions of his employee, unless there be a naked license to use or sell the invention in his ordinary business.

Where a workman makes an invention at the expense of his employer and applies the invention practically in the employer's business the employer has an implied license to use the specific machine after the relation ceases, and also to use the invention in his own business for his own benefit without accounting to the inventor. We are of the opinion that the employer could not grant licenses to others to use the invention. The patent would have to be applied for in the name of the actual inventor, and under no circumstances could be applied for in the name of the employer. The title of the patent would be in the inventor and not in the employer.

The rights conferred by the patent laws of the United States upon an inventor do not interfere with the police powers of a State, or the right of a State to tax patented articles the same as other articles; nor with the right of the State to require a license to sell patented articles, but a State can not tax the letters patent itself.

Where a debtor who is a patentee, refuses to assign his patent to his creditor, a court of equity will compel the patentee to assign his patent to a trustee or receiver with power to sell for the satisfaction of the judgment debts.

While a valid patent can not be obtained for an invention which has been "in public use or on sale" for more than two years prior to the filing of the application for patent, a use which is merely experimental, and does not amount to a public disclosure or introduction of the invention will not bar a valid patent being granted.

Public use of an invention for more than two years prior to filing an application for patent therefor, with or without the consent of the inventor, will bar a patent. This question has been passed upon by the United States Supreme Court, and notwithstanding a number of prior decisions by various circuit courts of the United States holding that the two years' public use must be with the consent or allowance of the inventor, the Supreme Court held that a public use for more than two years before the filing of an application would bar a patent, regardless of the consent of the inventor.

A patentee who shows or describes a feature in his patent for which he makes no claim is debarred from subsequently securing a patent for that feature. See that all features are claimed.

After the conception of an invention the inventor may employ a mechanic to aid in the construction of a model or full working machine, and although such mechanic may furnish suggestions as to details the product will be the invention of the employer. In other words, an inventor may avail himself of the services of skilled laborers or mechanics, and suggestions or improvements coming from them will be considered part of the original invention.

The year limitation does not mean that the prosecution of an application must be completed within a year, but that an application must be acted upon within a year after the last official action. By this means an application can be

kept alive for a number of years. This, however, is not encouraged by the Patent Office.

In passing upon applications for patent, the Patent Office does not consider the question of infringement. That is to say, it frequently grants patents for improvements on prior patents which are within the terms of the claims of such prior patents, but contain novel and patentable features not disclosed in the latter. In such cases the latter patent covers only the new or improved features, and is subordinate to the broad claims of the prior patent.

It is the duty of patentees to mark patented articles with the word "Patented," together with the day and year the patent was granted or when, from the nature of the article this can not be done, by affixing to it or to a package containing the article a label containing a like notice. In case of failure to do this the patentee, in case of suit for infringement, can not recover damages except by proof that the defendant was duly notified of the infringement and continued to infringe after such notice.

While a patentee is restricted to the terms of his claims, his patent can not be evaded by substituting clear equivalent features of the patented machine, as, for example, a weight for a spring.

The Patent Office has no power to annul a patent after the grant. This can only be done by some court of the United States. The Office may, however, as the result of an interference proceeding between a patentee and an applicant, grant a second patent for the same invention to the applicant, who may then have the first patent annulled by court proceedings under the law.

Sketches or drawings of inventions, particularly if dated and witnessed are important as evidence in case of an interference contest, and

for this reason it is wise for inventors to preserve them, as well as models or patterns of their inventions.

Inventions of an injurious or fraudulent character, such as imitations of standard articles of food, and those against public morals, as gambling devices, are denied protection by the patent laws.

Under the rules of the Patent Office no new matter can be introduced in a pending application, and no changes of construction can be made after the application is filed.

A new combination of old elements which produces a new or improved result is patentable.

A change in the shape of an article which adapts it to perform new functions is an invention.

The substitution of one material for another in the construction of an article or machine does not amount to a patentable invention unless a marked difference in result is effected.

A reconstruction of a machine, so that a less number of parts will perform all the functions of the greater, may be invention of a higher order, but the omission of a part, with a corresponding omission in function, so that the retained parts do just what they did before the combination, can not be other than a mere matter of judgment, depending upon whether it is desirable to have the machine do all or less than it did before.

[From WASHINGTON TIMES, Jan. 28, 1906.]

MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE,
Leading Patent Lawyers.

This well known patent, law and soliciting firm was established in 1861 by Hon. Charles Mason, formerly Commissioner of Patents; Hon. Robert W. Fenwick, a patent counselor and expert and member of the City Council, and Hon. De Witt C. Lawrence, formerly Acting Chief Clerk and a member of the Board of Appeal of the U. S. Patent Office.

In 1891 Mr. Edward T. Fenwick, a member of the bar of the Supreme Court of the United States and the District of Columbia Court of Appeals and Supreme Court of the District of Columbia, as well as of the various Circuit Courts of the United States, was admitted as a partner to the firm. Mr. E. T. Fenwick is an active young business man and prominently identified with various business, religious, fraternal, and social interests of the National Capital. He was the first treasurer of the D. C. Christian Endeavor Union, is an officer of one of the leading churches in Washington, and was twice elected superintendent of the Sunday school of that church. He is a prominent mason.

The firm of Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence is the oldest in the United States having its home office at the National Capital, and during its long existence has secured thousands of broad patents for valuable inventions, besides conducting suits in the various courts for the infringement of letters patent and in defense of suits brought against clients. This firm numbers among its clients some of the most prominent manufacturers and inventors of the country, some of whom they have served for twenty or thirty years, which evidences the satisfactory character of the work performed and their manner of conducting business.

LETTERS OF COMMENDATION.

We only have space to present a few letters of commendation. We will cheerfully furnish the names of inventors in most every State and County in the United States, who have secured patents through us, and whom you could address in reference to our standing and method of conducting business.

**Letter from General W. S. Rosecrans, late
Register United States Treasury
at Washington, D. C.**

September 30 1892.

Messers. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence,
Patent Attorneys, etc.

Gentlemen: In response to the verbal request of your Mr. Fenwick it affords me great pleasure to authorize you to use my name as a reference in your firm circular.

Your large experience, extensive knowledge, and practice, tact, and known integrity are a guarantee to clients employing first-class service.

I wish you the success you deserve.

I am very truly yours,

W. S. ROSECRANS.

Letter of General Robert E. Lee.

Lexington, Va., 6th July, 1869.

Gentlemen: Although I have had to decline requests for the use of my name as a reference

in consequence of the numerous applications received and my inability to reply to inquiries, I cannot refuse it to a firm one of whose members is my old friend and classmate,* Judge Charles Mason. It is therefore, at your service if you desire it.

Very respectfully your obedient servant,

R. E. LEE.

Messers. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence.

Scranton, October 1, 1907.

Messers. Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence.

Gentlemen: After an experience of over twenty-five years in having all my business with the Patent Office attended to by your firm, during which time I have taken out a large number of patents, it gives me pleasure to state that I can recommend your firm to inventors who desire to have their patent cases prepared and carried forward in an intelligent, painstaking and reliable manner.

Yours truly,

WM. MCCLAVE.

Utica, N. Y. October 1, 1907.

Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence,

Washington, D. C.

Dear Sirs: It gives me great pleasure to be able to state that you have been my attorneys for the past twenty-five years. I have sold many of my patents, but have never yet been told of any weak feature in their wording, although they were subject to the scrutiny of the best experts

* At West Point.

in the country. When we ask some one to give up money for a patent, or are obliged to defend it in court of justice, the weak features, if there be any, and their effects are obvious.

Very respectfully yours,

B. T. STEBER.

Seattle, Wash., April 15, 1904.

Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: It gives me great pleasure to state that I am fully satisfied with your efforts which secured for me the valuable claims on my Automatic Ore Pulverizer. The machine has proven a marked success, and I am now completing another invention which I expect to soon forward to you to have patented.

Yours truly,

WM. F. McCLELLAN.

Seattle, Wash., April 16, 1904.

Mason, Fenwick & Lawrence,

Washington, D. C.

Gentlemen: Since securing for me the comprehensive patent on my machine for painting shingles, I have disposed of a small interest for \$2,000 cash. The practicability of the invention has been thoroughly demonstrated, and we are now erecting a large plant to carry on manufacturing.

Yours truly,

B. F. SMITH,

Vice-President,

Black Diamond Paint Co.

THE AMERICAN PEROXIDE & CHEMICAL CO.
88 Maiden Lane

New York, Mar. 20, 1906.

Messrs. Mason Fenwick & Lawrence,
New York City.

Gentlemen: Referring to the work which you have done for us, we desire to say that in the way of attention, suggestion, advice and work we feel that you have given us excellent service, for which we are duly appreciative.

Yours truly,

E. B. CARROLL,
Vice-President.



REFERENCES

Limited space permits us to insert the names of only a few of the many inventors and manufacturers for whom we have secured broad patents, registered trade-marks or rendered assistance. We refer to the following:

New York

E. Greenfield's Sons Co., The Lorillard Refrigerator Co., Horton Ice Cream Co., Grey Lithographing Co., Preservation Mfg Co., L. H. Perlman, C. Kenyon Co., David S. Brown & Co., National Conduit and Cable Co., C. Meisel, Paragon Malt Extract Co., Eichler Brewing Co., R. F. Outcalt, A. Binger, Jos. Loewy, Brennan & White, Wallace & Co., A. J. Bates Co., Charles Plunkett, Strong Machinery & Supply Co., Underwood Typewriter Co., Hardman, Peck & Co., Columbia Oil Co., W. G. Willmann, A. Castaing, American Peroxide and Chemical Co., A. D. Granger Co., J. H. Mead, Commercial Shirt Co., Greek-American Confectionery Co., Humplueys Homœopathic Remedy Co., all of New York City; Steber Mach. Co., Utica, N. Y.; Oliver C. Edwards, Troy, N. Y.; G. S. Stickney, Albany, N. Y.; Lockport Glass Co., Lockport, N. Y.; Buffalo Scale Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Jules Doux, Utica, N. Y.; Ontario Button Co., Amsterdam, N. Y.; Niagara Paper Mills, Lockport, N. Y.; C. F. Burkhart, Buffalo, N. Y.; Larkin & Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

Pennsylvania

McClave-Brooks Co., Herbert D. Johnson, Houck & Benjamin, Scranton; Trethaway Bros., Parsons; Hon. H. W. Palmer, Mrs. Ruth A. Gilchrist Miss Mary Trescott, Wilkesbarre; John M. McGill, Reuben A. Mitchell, Lester L. Lewis, Rev. John D. Hills, Oil City; James and William R. Thomas, Catasauqua; Thomas Engineering Co., Allentown; B. W. Shallenberger, Montgomery; A. G. Walker, Halpin, Green & Co., Philadelphia.

Virginia

The Randolph Paper Box Co., Dr. Otto Meyer, Dr. Henery Froehling, Andrew P. O'Brien, Richmond Cedar Works, Hasker and Marcuse Co., S. T. Beveridge, D. S. Harwood, St. Geo. M. Anderson, E. H. Lea, Richmond; The Farmers Mfg. Co., Geo. W. Duvall & Co., Virginia Cedar Works, A. S. J. Gammon, H. H. Rumble, Messers Stark & Stark, Consumers Brewing Co., Norfolk; Virginia Brewing Co., Roanoke; Horsley, Kemp & Easley, Lynchburg.

Colorado

Robert K. Humphrey, Orville H. Bolen, S. Tulley Willson, John Beal, Samuel B. Clark, J. W. Graham, jr., Geo. S. Clason, Jas. H. Haines Geo. G. Newcomb, George Brown, Spencer C. Cart, Washington T. Lewis, Riley D. Fassett, Charles H. Shaw (The Pneumatic Tool Company), Joseph Vincent, Ira A. Frye, John H. Gabriel, Fred L. Emerson, Denver; George Wanee, Elizabeth, Felix J. McKenna, Gorham; Henry Kile, Alcott; John J. Murphy, Timothy Murphy, Cripple Creek; Hardin Hines, Alamosa; Edgar S. Moulton, Central City.

Washington

Puget Sound Dry Dock and Machine Co., Geo. A. Browne, S. A. Gibbs, F. J. Miller, D. H. White, J. H. McDaniels, W. S. Crouch, B. H. Seabury, Tacoma; G. Ward Kemp, C. E. C. Edey, Gilman & Brown, John Mandersen, Crescent Manufacturing Co. W. L. McCabe, Andrew J. Ketelson, Joseph J. Putraw, Reginald Coombs, Robt. L. Anderson, L. Hansen, Anton Aagaard, Seattle; L. M. Tulley, Wilkenson; M. Armbruster, N. Yakama; J. S. Burk, Prosser.

Miscellaneous

E. Bierer, Salt Lake City, Utah; Sharp & Dohme, Thos. J. Kensett & Co., H. F. Heminway & Co., Baltimore Chewing Gum Co., Baltimore; Drake & Co., Easton, Pa.; P. W. Gates, F. L. Brewer, Messrs. Surerus and Greenhill, Chicago Ill.; A. McKoy, New Orleans; Hon. J. Frank Hanly, Lafayette, Ind.; Burlington Buggy Co., C. H. Mohland, Edgar M. Denniston Burlington Iowa; Muscatine Oat Meal Co., Muscatine, Iowa; Messrs. Taylor and Evans, Hampton, Iowa; Thomas Criegh, William Rubin of Omaha, Neb.; Hermanos Vogel, City of Mexico, Mexico; The M. P. Exline Co., Dallas, Texas; Jones Paddock Co., G. H. Bellou, San Francisco; Julius Schuller, Indianapolis; The Higginsville Milling Co., Higginsville, Mo., Andrew Smith, San Mateo and Gen. A. C. Woodruff, Berkley; Chas. D. Cromley, Alameda, Cal.; Kansas City Wholesale Grocery Co., Kansas City; Stone & Stone, E. A. Lineaweaver, Pittsburg; Thos. G. Plant Co., Boston, Mass.; Halpin Green Co., Philadelphia; Clinton L. Bopp, Meers, S. Dakota; Norton & Curd Co., Louisville, Ky.; S. G. Whitaker, A. C. Chancellor, Columbus, Ga.; J.

Smith Linaer, West Point, Ga.; Ernestt Turner, Dadeville, Ala., Stearns Electric Paste Co., Buffalo, N. Y.; Dr. E. L. Graves Tooth Powder Co., Kyndu Mfg. Co., Chicago, Ill.; John Richards, San Anselmo, Cal.; Utica Hydraulic Cement Co., Utica, Ill.; Chicago Portland Cement Co., Chicago; McDougal & Chapman, Ottawa, Ill.; Charles W. Shaw Co., Baltimore; Dr. Jas. G. Munger, Portland, N. Y.; Geo. H. Dunham, Warren, Pa.; Tracey Shoe Co., Portsmouth, Ohio; Enterprise Soap Wks., Nashville, Tenn.; J. L. Clough, Nashua, N. H.; McClintock Trunket Co., Spokane, Wash.; Tyler & Co., Dewey, Ind. Territory; W. D. Brackett & Co., Boston, Mass.; National Fire Proof Co., H. D. Camp Co., Pittsburg, Pa.; J. A. Wright & Co., Keene, N. H.; The Schmidt Lithograph Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Oliver C. Edwards, Troy, N. Y.; Columbia Wagon Co., Columbia, Pa.; Henderson Litograph Co. Cincinnati, Ohio; C. E. Richardson, A. W. Hunter, Duluth, Minn.; Little Giant Hay Press Co., Dallas, Texas; American Well & Prospecting Co., Corsicana, Texas; Electric Mfg. & Equipment Co., Atlanta, Ga.; Thomas Cox, Portland, Ore.; California Canneries Co., San Francisco, Cal.; W. G. Pierce, Butler, Pa.; Lewin-Meyer Co., San Francisco, Cal.; Beach Hill Distilling Co., Cincinnati, Ohio; The Hampden Watch Co., Canton, Ohio; B. F. Avery & Son, Louisville, Ky., and many others.

Corrections and Additions

Charles Plunkett, page 55, should be Charles Marchand. A. McKoy, New Orleans, page 57, should be Edwin A. McKoy, G. H. Bellou, San Francisco, should be San Diego. Smith Linaer top of this page, should be Lanier.

Dorsey Printing Co., Dallas, Tex., P. E. Richardson, Washington, D. C.

FINANCIAL RESPONSIBILITY

Is a matter which needs the attention of inventors when about to place their business in the charge and their money in the hands of a patent attorney. Touching our own moneyed responsibility we refer to

**McLachen Real Estate and Loan Co., Bankers,
Washington, D. C.**

Respectfully,

**MASON, FENWICK & LAWRENCE,
Registered Patent Attorneys,
602 F Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.**

The name of the McLachen Real Estate and Loan Co. Bankers, is now

McLachen Banking Corporation

Memorandum.

TO : THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

FROM : THE SECRETARY OF THE ARMY

SUBJECT: [REDACTED]

1. [REDACTED]

2. [REDACTED]

3. [REDACTED]

4. [REDACTED]

5. [REDACTED]

6. [REDACTED]

7. [REDACTED]

8. [REDACTED]

9. [REDACTED]

Memorandum.

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